

Supplementary Appendix

Kramon and Posner, "Who Benefits from Distributive Politics?" *Perspectives on Politics* (2013).

Table A1. Robustness of results to changes in the lag

	No Lag	1 Year Lag	2 Year Lag	3 Year Lag	4 Year Lag
Benin					
Education	-0.075** (0.034)	-0.026 (0.055)	-0.015 (0.090)	0.101* (0.061)	0.060 (0.083)
Water	-0.086 (0.103)	-0.086 (0.103)	-0.086 (0.103)	-0.086 (0.103)	-0.086 (0.103)
Electricity	0.015 (0.030)	0.015 (0.030)	0.015 (0.030)	0.015 (0.030)	0.015 (0.030)
Infant Survival	0.050 (0.031)	0.058 (0.041)	0.105*** (0.035)	0.063** (0.025)	0.004 (0.035)
Kenya					
Education	0.283*** (0.070)	0.287*** (0.066)	0.286*** (0.084)	0.171* (0.090)	0.127 (0.106)
Water	-0.017 (0.041)	-0.005 (0.063)	-0.005 (0.063)	-0.005 (0.063)	-0.005 (0.063)
Electricity	0.133 (0.263)	-0.065 (0.245)	-0.065 (0.245)	-0.065 (0.245)	-0.065 (0.245)
Infant Survival	-0.260** (0.127)	-0.220 (0.141)	-0.179 (0.169)	-0.162 (0.176)	-0.164 (0.160)
Malawi					
Education	0.049 (0.035)	0.027 (0.053)	0.069*** (0.018)	0.052* (0.030)	0.082*** (0.022)
Water	0.023 (0.028)	0.023 (0.028)	0.023 (0.028)	0.023 (0.028)	0.023 (0.028)
Electricity	-0.054 (0.039)	-0.075*** (0.021)	-0.075*** (0.021)	-0.075*** (0.021)	-0.075*** (0.021)
Infant Survival	0.041** (0.018)	0.029*** (0.008)	0.020** (0.008)	0.002 (0.011)	0.027 (0.018)

Mali					
Education	-0.234*** (0.047)	-0.196*** (0.031)	-0.195*** (0.022)	-0.186*** (0.036)	-0.110** (0.049)
Water	0.001 (0.013)	0.001 (0.013)	0.001 (0.013)	0.001 (0.013)	0.055 (0.048)
Electricity	-0.051** (0.025)	-0.051** (0.025)	-0.051** (0.025)	-0.051** (0.025)	-0.028 (0.065)
Infant Survival	0.046 (0.028)	-0.001 (0.032)	0.006 (0.021)	0.001 (0.028)	0.001 (0.028)
Senegal					
Education	-0.092** (0.043)	-0.106** (0.045)	- 0.229 *** (0.074)	-0.329*** (0.083)	-0.208*** (0.060)
Water	0.006 (0.007)	0.006 (0.007)	0.006 (0.007)	0.006 (0.007)	0.006 (0.007)
Electricity	0.079* (0.046)	0.079* (0.046)	0.079* (0.046)	0.079* (0.046)	0.079* (0.046)
Infant Survival	0.054 (0.057)	-0.020 (0.044)	-0.065 (0.051)	-0.061 (0.062)	-0.066 (0.061)
Zambia					
Education	-0.114* (0.060)	-0.079 (0.056)	-0.052 (0.064)	-0.037 (0.067)	-0.047 (0.050)
Water	0.173*** (0.030)	0.132*** (0.007)	0.132*** (0.007)	0.132*** (0.007)	0.132*** (0.007)
Electricity	0.129 (0.093)	0.300*** (0.047)	0.300*** (0.047)	0.300*** (0.047)	0.300*** (0.047)
Infant Survival	-0.058 (0.064)	-0.023 (0.079)	-0.017 (0.065)	-0.019 (0.054)	0.101*** (0.036)

Presidential ethnic match coefficients, standard errors in parentheses

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Note: Because of the timing of the surveys and the timing of presidential turnovers, there are some

instances where the coding on the water and electricity matches are not affected by changing the lags.

Table A2. Does the president favor his coethnics in Benin? Evidence across multiple outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	-0.0147 (0.0902)	-0.0862 (0.103)	0.0149 (0.0304)	0.105*** (0.0353)
Betamaribe	-0.487** (0.213)	-0.404** (0.137)	-1.410*** (0.0757)	-0.735*** (0.100)
Fon	1.463*** (0.0995)	0.268*** (0.0369)	0.760*** (0.0228)	0.272*** (0.0285)
Yoruba	0.823*** (0.104)	0.370*** (0.0524)	0.524*** (0.0516)	-0.00949 (0.0165)
Rural	-1.503*** (0.129)	-0.694*** (0.0598)	-2.767*** (0.0822)	-0.238*** (0.0286)
Male	1.232*** (0.0486)			
Constant	-7.357*** (1.700)	2.936*** (0.0941)	-0.278*** (0.0198)	-0.685*** (0.195)
Observations	32,382	29,504	11,710	94,616
R-squared	n/a	0.137	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The electricity variable in the 2006 data contains no data; hence the drop in sample size in column 3. Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.

Table A3. Does the president favor his coethnics in Kenya? Evidence across multiple outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	0.242** (0.110)	-0.005 (0.063)	-0.065 (0.245)	-0.179 (0.169)
Kalenjin	0.032 (0.109)	-0.311*** (0.076)	-0.008 (0.366)	0.713** (0.316)
Kamba	0.700*** (0.129)	-0.240*** (0.016)	0.018 (0.103)	0.257* (0.153)
Kikuyu	0.720*** (0.231)	0.151*** (0.018)	0.677*** (0.109)	1.247*** (0.421)
Luhya	0.666*** (0.089)	-0.228*** (0.065)	-0.266** (0.103)	0.349*** (0.126)
Luo	0.027 (0.150)	-0.257*** (0.011)	-0.191 (0.118)	-0.286** (0.124)
Childhood in Rural Area	-0.646*** (0.042)			
Rural		-1.508*** (0.082)	-3.255*** (0.203)	-0.214* (0.114)
Male	0.621*** (0.101)			
Constant	-0.919*** (0.161)	3.687*** (0.063)	0.506*** (0.150)	-0.540 (0.377)
Observations	50,067	39,210	39,210	116,112
R-squared	n/a	0.268	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.

Table A4. Does the President Favor his Coethnics in Malawi? Evidence Across Multiple Outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	0.069*** (0.018)	0.023 (0.028)	-0.054 (0.039)	0.020** (0.008)
Chewa	-0.398*** (0.046)	-0.120*** (0.019)	-0.107*** (0.019)	-0.183*** (0.018)
Lomwe	-0.574*** (0.094)	0.100*** (0.027)	0.136*** (0.030)	0.004 (0.012)
Tumbuka	1.007*** (0.132)	0.015 (0.024)	0.503*** (0.061)	0.134 (0.096)
Yao	-0.880*** (0.045)	0.030 (0.036)	-0.072* (0.042)	-0.456*** (0.021)
Rural	-1.454*** (0.042)	-0.960*** (0.045)	-3.013*** (0.086)	-0.359*** (0.033)
Male	0.649*** (0.104)			
Constant	-0.942*** (0.040)	3.588*** (0.054)	-0.593*** (0.048)	-2.032*** (0.455)
Observations	59,846	47,938	47,938	148,594
R-squared	n/a	0.174	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.

Table A5. Does the president favor his coethnics in Mali? Evidence across multiple outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	-0.195*** (0.022)	0.001 (0.013)	-0.051** (0.025)	0.006 (0.021)
Bambara	0.365*** (0.025)	0.101*** (0.013)	0.202*** (0.024)	0.119*** (0.044)
Mandinka	1.005*** (0.059)	0.127*** (0.015)	0.426*** (0.027)	-0.081 (0.062)
Peul (Fula)	0.313*** (0.039)	0.026 (0.030)	0.119** (0.057)	0.170** (0.083)
Rural	-2.245*** (0.136)	-0.955*** (0.052)	-3.390*** (0.204)	-0.384*** (0.025)
Male	1.022*** (0.043)			
Constant	-2.252*** (0.366)	3.333*** (0.040)	-0.137** (0.062)	-1.090*** (0.273)
Observations	46,004	40,336	40,336	150,458
R-squared	n/a	0.255	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.

Table A6. Does the president favor his coethnics in Senegal? Evidence across multiple outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	-0.229*** (0.074)	0.006 (0.007)	0.079* (0.046)	-0.061** (0.026)
Poular	-1.034*** (0.211)	0.144*** (0.015)	-0.278*** (0.035)	0.248*** (0.087)
Serer	0.093 (0.108)	0.352*** (0.020)	-0.012 (0.065)	0.324*** (0.072)
Wolof	0.696*** (0.109)	0.563*** (0.017)	0.730*** (0.042)	0.336*** (0.046)
Rural	-1.866*** (0.139)	-0.887*** (0.024)	-2.662*** (0.155)	-0.415*** (0.043)
Male	1.011*** (0.078)			
Constant	-2.782*** (0.398)	3.243*** (0.056)	1.317*** (0.196)	-12.219*** (2.646)
Observations	62,352	55,601	55,601	155,780
R-squared	n/a	0.279	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.

Table A7. Does the president favor his coethnics in Zambia? Evidence across multiple outcomes

	(1) Primary Education	(2) Improved Water Source	(3) Electricity	(4) Infant Survival
Presidential Ethnic Match	-0.0522 (0.0636)	0.132*** (0.00737)	0.300*** (0.0473)	-0.0171 (0.0646)
Bemba	-0.314 (0.246)	-0.164*** (0.0196)	-0.127 (0.0836)	0.303** (0.137)
Lozi	0.565*** (0.0946)	0.0987 (0.0715)	0.0677 (0.113)	-0.149*** (0.0487)
Nyanja	-0.0445 (0.247)	0.171*** (0.0184)	0.0825 (0.0733)	-0.135 (0.218)
Tonga	0.720*** (0.220)	0.0961*** (0.0181)	0.346*** (0.0884)	0.427*** (0.108)
Rural	-1.705*** (0.0238)	-1.485*** (0.0207)	-3.211*** (0.0941)	-0.306*** (0.0569)
Male	0.775*** (0.0964)			
Constant	0.420 (0.300)	3.405*** (0.0287)	-0.294*** (0.0758)	0.0692 (0.441)
Observations	31,516	22,825	22,825	69,873
R-squared	n/a	0.403	n/a	n/a

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Infant survival models also include birth-specific controls for infant gender, the infant's birth order relative to other siblings (and its square), whether the infant is a multiple (a twin, triplet, and so on), the mother's age (and its square), and a dummy indicating whether the infant is born less than 24 months after a sibling.